



Social Action NEWS LETTER



VOL. XXIV, 12

PUBLISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE
THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana

December, 1960

Gambling Totals \$47 Billion to Top U. S. Defense Budget

Americans gamble a total of \$47 billion each year and payoffs to police have all but paralyzed enforcement of anti-gambling laws. The gambling turn-over exceeds the nation's defense budget and estimates indicate that the public hands over two dollars to the underworld in games of chance for every dollar it spends for food.

The latest report on the national malaise is made by Fred J. Cook, in a special issue of *The Nation*. Mr. Cook updates in his book-length study the shocking story uncovered a number of years ago by Senator Estes Kefauver. A nation seemingly aroused by the Tennessee Senator's revelations has relaxed, the gamblers have moved back to make a \$9 billion annual profit and law enforcement officials are believed to receive half of these profits in payoffs.

Other Underworld Rackets

Mr. Cook's \$47 billion estimate of the annual U.S. gambling take, he emphasizes, does not include underworld profits from narcotics, prostitution, illegal liquor sales or labor rackets. A state commission in Massachusetts studied the gambling rackets and came to this almost unbelievable conclusion. "For the year 1954, retail sales by every establishment having a payroll of any kind totaled \$5,202,282.00.... the unlawful revenues of organized gambling reach at least two-fifths of this figure." The gambling menace is no respecter of geography and the Cook survey details the startling story for many sections of the nation. Copies may be obtained for fifty cents from *The Nation*, 33 Sixth Avenue, New York 14, N. Y.

National City's Merry Christmas

National City Christian Church in Washington, D. C. last year pioneered a "CHRISTMAS FOR OTHERS" project by sending an inexpensive Christmas letter to loved ones and friends instead of the usual more costly card. The dollars saved were contributed toward sending a gift of food and scholarships to help the needy of the world and refugee students.

In 1959 the saved Christmas dollars sent to Church World Service distributed 243,626 pounds of food to hungry men, women and children through the SHARE OUR SURPLUS and FOOD FOR PEACE programs. Still many go "to bed" hungry every night.

Three Refugees Receive Training

The Christmas dollars also made it possible for two young refugee men to complete their final year of training and accept jobs which were ready for them before they finished training. The first year's training for a nurse (first year's training costs \$320 and the second and third year costs \$200 per year) was also made possible.

The training given to these young people, in many instances, is the only thing that can open the refugee camp gates for them. National City Church plans on providing training for two additional nurses this year.

"Now is the Time of Caring Now is the Time of Sharing"

Five dollars in the Share Our Surplus Program will give bowls of cereal to more than 15,000 hungry and destitute. Ten dollars will provide bread to 9,000 needy children. Education opens gates.

—ELLA L. WILLIAMS

Johnson, Green Among Disciples Elected to National Office

Twelve public officials affiliated with the Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ) will serve in national offices starting next January. Topping the list was Vice-president-elect Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas. Mr. Johnson also was returned to his Senate seat which he will necessarily resign in January. Hold-over Disciples in the Senate are J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Oren E. Long of Hawaii.

Coad Wins Third Term

Among those returned to the House of Representatives were Representatives Edith Green of Oregon, Merwin Coad of Iowa and Chet Holifield of California. Mrs. Green was the leader of the fight in Congress last year to defend the National Council of Churches during the Air-Force Manual controversy. Mr. Coad, a Disciple minister, formerly served the Christian Church at Boone, Iowa. Congressman Holifield, the leading Congressional expert on atomic energy, is the son of a Disciple minister.

Other Disciples elected to the House of Representatives included Charles E. Bennett of Florida; W. R. Hull, Jr. and Paul C. Jones of Missouri; John C. Watts of Kentucky; Victor Wickersha of Oklahoma; and Bruce Alger of Texas. With the promotion of Senator Johnson to the vice-presidency, Disciples will have 9 of their members serving in the House of Representatives and two in the Senate. At the same time two prominent Disciple laymen will leave office: True Morse, Under-Secretary of Agriculture; and Lawrence Derthick, Commissioner of Education.

PEACE CORPS, DISARMAMENT ON PEACE AGENDA

The Peace Corps and disarmament are two items on the foreign policy agenda of President-Elect Kennedy that deserve the earnest consideration and support of church groups. Without the support of the public the best of Presidential intentions may wither and die in the fight for life of many program interests in Washington. The Peace Corps and disarmament will need determined friends in Congress supported by an understanding public if they are to receive the authority and funds to make a real contribution towards world peace.

The Peace Corps received national attention for the first time when Mr. Kennedy mentioned it during the campaign. He suggested that young men and women in this country with technical and language skills be used in the underdeveloped areas of the world. Under the Kennedy program young men might give three years of service in this manner as an alternative to military training. The new program would apply to all young people, not just conscientious objectors who already are performing this type of service for two years.

It was in the last Congress that the Peace Corps idea was first proposed by Rep. Henry Reuss of Wisconsin. Congress approved the Reuss Bill that asked the Department of State and other governmental agencies to study the proposal and report on the feasibility of the plan to Congress. With the new President's support and the support of the churches and

other non-governmental groups the Peace Corps idea may be enacted into law despite the rumblings of dissatisfaction from military leaders such as Selective Service Director, General Lewis B. Hershey.

Atomic Testing Deadline

While the Peace Corps idea is relatively simple, direct and fresh, disarmament is an immensely complicated, prolonged and age old concern of men and their governments. As the new administration comes into office decisions will have to be made about the atomic testing negotiations in Geneva and general disarmament talks. Should we put a six months time limit on the Geneva talks and then resume testing if there is no final agreement with the Russians? Such a deadline might well seem to the Russians like an ultimatum, the kind they gave us on Berlin, and which we quite properly rejected. With some progress already made on a test ban agreement and no firm evidence that either party has cheated on the moratorium, it would seem wise to continue patient negotiations.

New Agency Can Help Arms Talks

The Geneva test ban talks and eventual general disarmament discussions may be greatly aided by the new Disarmament Agency established in September by President Eisenhower. Now that this agency has been established it needs men and money to do a "Manhattan" type scientific research program to assist our disarmament negotiators. If the public believes and Congress is convinced that the disarmament race is as important as the missile race, the new agency may develop (with the Russians) a workable international arms inspection system.—RAF

ARTICLE ON FARM WORKERS

Seasonal and migrant farm workers and their families have been the subject of recent articles in a number of magazines. The latest and most comprehensive of these is an article entitled "End Child Labor Now!" by A. E. Farrell and appearing in the November issue of Good Housekeeping.

CONSCIENCE AND THE INVESTIGATORS

December 14 is the day when Dr. Willard Uphaus, Methodist minister, will complete his 12 months sentence in a New Hampshire prison. His sentence, upheld by the Supreme Court, was for refusing to give the state Attorney General the names of persons who attended a World Fellowship, Inc. camp he ran each summer. The Attorney General had demanded the names in the course of an investigation of communism.

The Uphaus case takes on additional significance because it may establish a pattern for curbing those with unorthodox views, particularly about war and peace. An admitted religious pacifist, Dr. Uphaus has denied the charges of communism. In many ways the Uphaus case parallels that pending against Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel prize physicist. Dr. Pauling is under threat of contempt of Congress for failure to give the Senate Internal Security Committee the names of individuals who circulated petitions urging that an international agreement be made to stop the testing of all nuclear weapons. The petition, submitted to the United Nations, contained the names of 11,021 scientists from 49 countries. The names of all those signing the petition are public information and Dr. Pauling has offered to fully disclose his own involvement in the movement to stop atomic testing.

A Matter of Conscience

Dr. Pauling, like Dr. Uphaus, has taken his stand as a matter of conscience. It is to be hoped that the full Senate will refuse to cite Dr. Pauling for contempt. If it does cite him, however, the Supreme Court again will have the task of deciding whether free speech can be curbed in this manner. In deciding against Uphaus, Justices Warren, Douglas and Black dissented. Black said Uphaus was a political prisoner like John Udall and John Bunyan, English ministers, who went to jail hundreds of years ago. Meanwhile as Uphaus completes his sentence, the indications are that the New Hampshire Attorney General again will demand the names of the campers and that the minister again will decline to give them.

—RAF

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

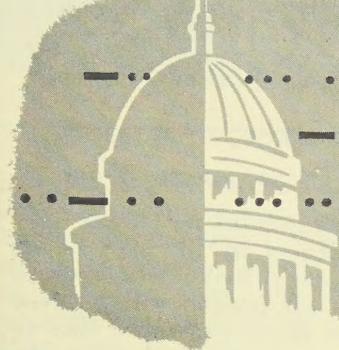
Published monthly, except for joint July-August issue, by the Department of Christian Action and Community Service, The United Christian Missionary Society, 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year.

Entered as second class mail matter September 2, 1943, at Indianapolis, Indiana, under the Act of March 2, 1879.

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The opinion and points of view expressed in the publication are those of the editors and do not necessarily represent The United Christian Missionary Society.



NEWS from the NATION'S CAPITOL

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TEST BAN NEGOTIATIONS AT DECISIVE STAGE

For over two years the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union have been negotiating at Geneva on a treaty to end nuclear weapons tests. During this period each side has imposed a voluntary moratorium on further tests. Agreement seems within sight; 17 articles of the treaty have been agreed upon. But progress on the remaining knotty problems of inspection and control has slowed because of the worsened international atmosphere following the Summit breakup last May.

Now pressure for a decision is increasing. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, always skeptical of these negotiations, is impatient to resume underground testing because it fears the Russians are secretly conducting tests. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey has suggested a June 1961 deadline. During the campaign both Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Senator John F. Kennedy made proposals for concluding the negotiations. President-elect Kennedy has promised "one last great effort" and said he would not resume testing now. What is needed is "one everlasting" effort to reach agreement.

This Newsletter attempts to give some information on a subject which will likely be much in the daily papers in the coming months and could be before the Senate in the form of a treaty in 1961 if negotiations are successful. Informed observers believe a treaty could be signed within four months if both sides were willing to come to terms. For more detailed information ask your Senator to send you two recent publications by the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament: "Analysis of Progress and Positions of the Participating Parties" at the test ban Conference, October 1960; and "Disarmament Developments, Spring 1960."

NUCLEAR TALKS MAKE PROGRESS

The three nuclear powers began negotiations for a test ban treaty on October 31, 1958, after an East-West scientific conference that summer had concluded that inspection of such a treaty was feasible.

Agreement has been reached that each signer will "prohibit and prevent the carrying out of nuclear weapons test explosions at any place under its jurisdiction or control" and not encourage or participate in tests anywhere. A "Control Organization," with headquarters in Vienna, and a "Detection and Identification System" are authorized. Inspection stations manned by international teams would be established in the Soviet Union, the United States and throughout the world.

The Soviet Union originally urged a treaty banning all tests with an inspection system to be set up later. It has abandoned that position and now agrees the inspection system should be provided in the treaty. In a major concession it agreed to the U.S. view that the treaty should cover only those tests which can now be inspected, i.e., above ground tests, underwater tests and large underground tests above the size of an unmuffled Hiroshima size bomb or 4.75 on the earthquake measurement scale.

Small underground nuclear tests which cannot be differentiated from earthquakes on present seismic instruments are not included. It is proposed that a research

program to detect such tests be undertaken while the voluntary moratorium continues.

Test Ban Talks in Context

A treaty to end nuclear weapons tests would not be disarmament. Real disarmament—the reduction and elimination of stockpiles of nuclear, chemical and bac-

In Brief: Three decisions with far-reaching significance for disarmament will be made shortly:
(1) The Administration is considering transferring some nuclear weapons to the NATO command. The further spread of nuclear weapons in the world seems likely to increase the danger of war and make inspected disarmament agreements more difficult to achieve. (2) Hopefully, President-elect Kennedy will be selecting soon the head of an expanded government disarmament effort. Such a person ought to be in strong agreement with the cause of world disarmament, have Cabinet rank and sit on the National Security Council. (3) The possibility of Senate consideration of a test ban treaty and a National Peace Agency points up the need to expand the work of the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament in January.

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teriological weapons, reduction of armed forces, conventional weapons, military budgets, etc. — was discussed last spring in the 10 Nation Conference also meeting in Geneva. These talks were broken off when the Russians walked out on June 27 and the issue was transferred to the UN General Assembly. Each side had submitted proposals which made concessions to the other. Fundamental differences still remain and it is hoped that a resumption of negotiations in which neutral nations will play a greater role will grow out of the present UN sessions.

A test ban treaty could provide a major breakthrough toward world disarmament, however. Inspection stations throughout the world, manned by international teams, would provide proof that nations are ready to accept meaningful controls and that they recognize that national sovereignty should be limited when the general welfare of all the world's people is involved. The function and duties of the inspectors could be expanded to include other arms control measures.

Some Major Unresolved Issues

The U.S. delegation at Geneva has listed 25 unresolved issues. The Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament in its October 1960 Report says many of the 25 are closely related. It suggests they all fall into five categories. Most are concerned with the problems of inspection and control. Here are examples of the outstanding issues.

1. How many inspection stations should be set up in the Soviet Union? The United States says 21; U.S.R., 15. There has been no agreement yet on their location.

2. What should be the nationality of the inspection teams? The United States says inspectors in the Soviet Union should be Westerners and inspectors in the United States should be Russians. The Soviet Union advocates equal numbers of inspectors from East and West.

3. How much authority should inspectors have to make on-the-spot investigations of events which might be nuclear explosions? The West says 20 on-site inspections a year in the Soviet Union for a treaty with a 4.75 threshold. The Soviets propose three on-site inspections a year on the territory of each of the original parties.

4. Which nations should be on the Control Commission which will oversee the entire inspection system? Both sides have agreed the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain should be permanent members and that there should be seven members. The West advocates a total of three from the "West", two from the "East", and two neutrals. The Soviets propose three from the "West", three from the "East", and one neutral.

5. Should nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes be permitted? Both sides say "yes". There is still disagreement on the number to be allowed and the amount of information about the device being used which should be disclosed to the other side.

U.S. Accepts Total Disarmament Goal

"We want a world in which nations no longer have the power to settle differences by force of arms, a world in which international order will prevail, a secure world in which all people will be free from the fear of war. In short we would like to see total disarmament of all nations under law. In my personal opinion, if we were to start now and work at good speed, the step by step process to this goal could be completed in the neighborhood of, say, five to six years, and with good faith and a real sense of urgency on both sides, it could take even less."

**U.S. Ambassador James J. Wadsworth,
at the UN, October 27, 1960.**

6. What should be the procedure for perfecting a detection system for small underground explosions not covered in the treaty? The Soviets have urged a four to five year program. The United States has urged a 27-month maximum period and a "coordinated" research program instead of a "joint" one. The United States has said some underground explosions would be necessary in its research program. The Soviet Union has said it does not believe such a program is necessary and it does not plan to explode any nuclear devices. But it wants to examine U.S. nuclear devices to make sure the underground tests are for strictly non-military purposes.

7. What kind of inspection should there be for possible high altitude tests? Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has made formal proposals though the United States over a year ago said it was drafting treat language.

What About China and France?

Since the Geneva talks began, France has become the world's fourth nuclear power. But France has neither requested nor been invited to participate in the negotiations. President de Gaulle has said France will proceed with nuclear weapons development until the other nuclear powers agree to reduce their nuclear strength.

Communist China may be a nuclear power in one to five years, but there has been no effort at all to bring that country into the talks. Yet according to the timetable the United States has proposed, inspection stations would need to be set up throughout mainland China in the second stage of the treaty, that is, within one to five years after the signing. If this is not done the United States could withdraw from the treaty. Communist Chinese officials have repeatedly said they would not feel bound by a treaty which they had not helped draft.

In a Senate speech on June 14, Senator Kennedy went further than almost any other high American official when he suggested that a way might be found to bring the Communist Chinese into the test ban talks.

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Inspection: "Foolproof" or "Reliable"?

Many people have argued for a "foolproof" inspection system. Since no system depending on fallible human beings and mechanical devices is foolproof, this argument often seems directed against any treaty whatsoever. U.S. scientists have often seemed to devote more time and effort to devising ways to evade the detection system than to improve it.

A "reliable" system would include scientific and administrative controls to detect cheaters, but it would not be "foolproof". One example: the number of on-site inspections the United States proposes to make in Russia comprises 20-30% of the expected suspicious events, not 100%. A "reliable" system would also recognize there are other deterrents to violation including the risk of exposure through defectors, refined scientific instruments and the very great loss of prestige in the world if a violation were discovered. For a detailed discussion see *Inspection for Disarmament*, Seymour Melman, ed., Columbia University Press (1958).

Other deterrents to violation: the mutual self-interest of West and East in limiting the number of nuclear powers and in slowing the immensely dangerous and costly arms race.

At Geneva there has been agreement that the test ban Control Commission will incorporate the latest equipment and techniques and carry on a research and development program.

The Outlook in Congress

A test ban treaty would need approval of two-thirds of the Senate. Two key committees would be involved: the Foreign Relations Committee and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Foreign Relations Commit-

Are the Russians Secretly Testing?

"The United States has no evidence that the Soviet Union has been cheating on the present voluntary moratorium on atomic tests," a high Defense Department official said today.

"Any suspicion that the Soviet Union has secretly resumed atomic testing . . . has been based on presumption fostered by uncertainty, mistrust of the Soviet Union and concern for national security."

New York Times, October 30, 1960

tee members generally have tended to favor a safeguarded treaty, noting world opinion against tests and the political advantages of limiting the number of nuclear powers. JCAE members have tended to oppose a treaty, stressing the new weapons data which could be obtained from further tests.

A trial run on Senatorial attitudes and jurisdictional problems occurred in the spring of 1959 when Sen. Hubert Humphrey introduced a resolution supporting the Administration's efforts at Geneva. The Foreign Relations Committee passed it to the JCAE for comment. The JCAE was deeply divided on the resolution and returned it without comment. On Sen. Humphrey's initiative it was then reported out by the Foreign Relations Committee and passed by voice vote on April 30 with no real discussion on the floor.

A major factor in any new effort in the Senate will be the vigor with which President Kennedy supports a test ban treaty. During the campaign he consistently supported efforts to reach agreement.

The Senate's 66-21 vote on the landmark Antarctica Treaty is an encouraging sign.

United States Vacillation and a Patient Man

"The United States has been plagued throughout this (test ban) conference with an ambivalence of purpose. We seem to vacillate between the objective of wanting to conclude a treaty as soon as possible and the belief that constant progress in the negotiations is to our advantage. At times we spurt forward and offer within a short period several proposals. At other times we go for long weeks and even months without making major concrete or constructive moves. One of the unnoticed heroes in these negotiations is Ambassador James Wadsworth, the chief negotiator for the United States. He has been the epitome of patience, on the one hand taking constant abuse and listening to unreasonable demands from the Soviet Union, and on the other hand having to mark time for long periods while the U.S. Government back in Washington has attempted to make up its mind and resolve internal differences."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, preface to October 1960 Senate Disarmament Subcommittee study

Publishers: File two copies of this Form with your postmaster.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, JULY 2, 1946 AND JUNE 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF THIS PUBLICATION.

Washington Newsletter of the Friends Committee on National Legislation, published Monthly (State exact frequency of issue)

at Washington, D.C. (Name of post office and State where publication has second-class entry) for October 1960

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Name Address
Publisher, Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245-2nd St., NE, Washington 2, D.C.
Editor E. Raymond Wilson 245-2nd St., NE, Washington 2, D.C.
Managing editor Charles H. Harker, Jr. 245-2nd St., NE, Washington 2, D.C.
Business manager None

2. The name of: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address; if not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

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Friends Committee on National Legislation 245-2nd St., NE, Washington 2, D.C.
3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

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4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs shall apply to each individual trustee or security holder so named, whether his name appears or not upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue.) 5,478 copies.

Charles H. Harker, Jr. (Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner)

Affirmed
Signed and subscribed before me this 20 day of September, 1960.

David S. Steiner (Signature)

(My commission expires May 15, 1965)

SEAL

POD Form 5226
(July 1960)

P.S. from the Hill

On November 12-14, nearly 1100 Friends came to Washington for perhaps the most unusual and successful Quaker gathering in recent years. They came to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the Friends Peace Testimony and rededicate themselves to the cause of peace. The highlight of the weekend was a six-hour vigil on Sunday and an eight-hour vigil on Monday in front of the Pentagon, in which over 1000 Friends participated. There was a simultaneous prayer vigil at the Florida Avenue Friends Meetinghouse.

Other highlights • The presentation to the UN of over

\$30,000 which included contributions given as part of a voluntary 1% tax to evidence support for the UN, the money to go for technical assistance in Africa. • A visit to the White House where a handsome scroll setting forth the Personal Affirmation that had been signed by over 4000 Friends was presented to one of the President's Special Assistants. • A visit to the State Department. • Visits with the British, French and Soviet Ambassadors. • Visits to over 25 Senatorial offices and additional Representatives' offices, where Friends were impressed with the value of letters to Congressmen and the need to speak out on important issues of the day. • Speeches by Samuel R. Levering, Chairman of FCNL's Executive Council, and by E. Raymond Wilson, Executive Secretary. • A telegram to President-elect Kennedy requesting an interview. • 25,000 leaflets distributed to the public by Young Friends. • Speakers from the Vigil in 10 area churches.

"Pillars of Peace"

was the title the *Washington Daily News* gave the picture at right, on its front page. Sign reads "Peace is an adventure in overcoming evil with good." Press coverage in Washington was full and fair.

With this issue we are beginning a new Newsletter feature, "P.S. from the Hill." In the future we hope to tell you about some interesting people, conferences, committee hearings and other events here in Washington.



IOWA CHURCHES TRAIN FOR CHRISTIAN ACTION

The function and organization of the local church committee on Christian Action and Community Service was the center of discussion at a one-day institute early in November held by the Iowa Association of Christian Churches.

Seventy-four persons from 27 Christian churches met for the training institute at the Glen Echo Christian Church, Des Moines, Iowa. Under the leadership of state chairman Mrs. John McGill of the Wakonda Christian Church in Des Moines, they considered the church's responsibility regarding the social issues of our day and how to go about meeting the needs which exist in the community and the world. Guest leader was Thomas J. Griffin, National Director of Church and Community Service of the UCMS's Department of Christian Action and Community Service.

Iowa leadership for the institute included Mrs. McGill; W. T. Johnson, University Christian Church; J. R. Binkley, Jr., Grant Park Christian Church; Paul Becker, Glen Echo Christian Church; William A. Knight, Highland Park Church—all from Des Moines; Laird Thomason, Drake University student who spent several weeks last summer in a work camp in Denmark; Dr. Edwin Becker, Drake Divinity School; and Stanley Hunt of the Altoona Christian Church.

Disciple Conscientious Objectors Do Alternative Service Work

Six young men from the Christian churches (Disciples of Christ) were classified as conscientious objectors to military service and performed alternative service work in the period from 1952-60. The Disciples CO's were among an estimated 10,000 men from all churches who worked in mental hospitals, relief and rehabilitation projects and did other social service work. *Reporter*, organ of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors, said the bulk of the CO's came from the historic peace churches: Mennonites (1,155); Church of the Brethren (915); and Society of Friends (320). Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists, accounted for 91, 31, and 30, respectively.

Ruth Milner Visits Greek Village (Continued from Nov. Issue)

Three and one-half hours in a jeep over mountain roads, trails, rocks, river beds, dodging donkeys, children, chickens and a goat or cow will bring one to a remote village in the mountains of Greece—if the driver knows the way! To greet the visitor are a number of Greek children, a few adults and two young people—members of the Greek Team which is a (technical assistance) project of the World Council of Churches. Romanon is a village of approximately 500 inhabitants who live very much the same way as their forebears. Tending sheep or goats on the mountain sides, growing a little grain on the flat pieces of land, raising a scrawny hog or calf make up the "work" of the villagers.

Ancient customs and festivals occupy a great deal of the villagers' time. Life is quite leisurely but also very *lean* and sad at times. The Greek Orthodox Church is a village institution which is respected by all the people. The priest is a part of the government of the village along with the president and secretary. What about the two members of the Greek Team—why are they in Romanon—four hours away from a doctor, 65 miles from a grocery, in a village where there is no water to drink except as it is carried from a spring 30 minutes distant down the mountain trail? They represent the Department of Inter-Church Service of the World Council of Churches and have elected to come to Romanon to teach the villagers better ways of making use of the ground, stock and fruit that is at their disposal. They teach them to plant gardens so that they may have vegetables to eat during the summer, will have beans, tomatoes, egg plant, etc. to can for use in the winter. They are taught to raise a better grade of corn both for making bread and to feed the animals. The women are taught the simple rules of sanitation, child care, good housekeeping as well as how to process meats, vegetables and fruits to feed their families. These two young people are Christians and they have decided to give a few years of their lives to some needy spot in the world. Greece and Romanon are that "spot" which they have chosen for the present. A spot which does not boast of any of the so-called comforts which the average American insists are necessary.

BOOK REVIEW CORNER

Christian Attitudes Toward War and Peace, Roland H. Bainton, Abingdon Press, Nashville, \$4.75, 299 pp. Readers who remember Dr. Bainton's monumental volume on Martin Luther will appreciate the quality of the historical survey of "Christian Attitudes Toward War and Peace." It is a wonderfully readable book for one that deals with a multitude of facts and the turns and twists of history.

In the last two chapters Dr. Bainton turns partisan and gives his own views on which of the Christians' attitudes towards war is relevant today. But the bulk of the book is a well illustrated and documentary survey of pacifism, the just war and the crusade. The author traces the history of each attitude and evaluates its importance and effect. This volume makes a valuable contribution, coming as it does, in the midst of the continuing dialog on the relevance of the Christian faith in the atomic age.

Baruch and Kennedy

The Public Years, Bernard M. Baruch, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., New York, 431 pp., \$6.00. The author is well known as the "advisor to Presidents" from Woodrow Wilson to Dwight Eisenhower. This is more than Mr. Baruch's biography. It is a premier in political decision making and public policy. Readers will not only discover the mysteries of the man Baruch, but also gain some insights into how the great decisions of the past were made.

The Enemy Within, Robert F. Kennedy, Harper & Brothers, New York, 338 pp. The President-elect's brother, Robert, was the special counsel for the McClellan Committee that investigated Jimmy Hoffa, other labor leaders and management representatives. The book has a "who done it" quality that makes this congressional probe of management-labor racketeering far from dull. Now also out in paperback, the Kennedy book contains some valuable insights into one area of American life.—RAF



When Your Committee Meets

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

WITNESSING IN RACE RELATIONS

Sunday, February 12, 1961, marks Race Relations Sunday. The Committee planning might well begin with the question: "what should the witness of our congregation be this year?" Are their achievements in race relations to be celebrated? How can we help the whole church to examine behavior and attitudes toward persons of every race? Here are some helpful suggestions:

A Pulpit and Choir Exchange

The "exchange" is most often between a white and a Negro congregation, although some exchanges have been worked out between white and other groups also. The plan at its best is illustrated by the report of two congregations in Dallas, one white, one Negro:

In September, the minister of each congregation along with three representatives from each choir, met to begin their plans for the following February. Together they agreed on the music to be used, and decided to combine the two choirs for Race Relations Sunday services. Each choir, in its regular schedule, rehearsed the selected music during September and October. Beginning in November, six rehearsals were held with combined choirs.

On the first Sunday of February, the combined choirs and the Negro pastor led the worship for the white congregation; on the second Sunday, the white pastor and the combined choirs were worship leaders in the Negro congregation.

A Guest Speaker of Another Race

A pulpit guest from another church, or a nearby college, has often provided a congregation with its first experience of seeing and hearing the gospel preached by a person of another race. A guest teacher

from a church with different racial background might be secured for an adult, youth or children's class.

A Forum or Series of Forums

Some churches have planned forum presentations of information on "Our Community and Race Relations" or some related subject. Such forums have sometimes been open to the public. Panel members should represent the various points of view and racial groups. One person may present the facts on housing, another on employment opportunities, or eating facilities.

Interdenominational Observance

Many communities now have an afternoon Race Relations Sunday service sponsored by the Church Federation or the Ministerial Alliance. If there is not such a service in your community, your group might be the one to initiate it. If there is no Church Federation or Alliance, other congregations could be approached directly to consider the planning of a service.

A Book and Pamphlet Display

To encourage reading in the field and to call attention to the observance, some churches have had a display of books, pamphlets, and other printed material arranged for the church entrance-way on Sunday.

CHRISTMAS FOR CHRIST

The alcohol advertising industry is a multi-million business. By early August of this year, liquor trade journals were announcing plans for one of the largest liquor advertising campaigns ever. This campaign is planned specifically to take advantage of the Christmas Season.

What can your committee and individuals do to meet this pressure and to preserve Christmas for Christ? Here are some suggestions:

- You can encourage all of your church's organizations, clubs outside of the church of which you are a part and individuals to work toward making Christmas a holy and sober celebration.
- You can encourage business firms to hold Christmas parties without the use of alcoholic beverages. Many business firms and government offices have made this an official policy.
- You can discourage the giving of alcohol beverages as Christmas gifts.
- You can work for highway safety by discouraging holiday drinking and driving.
- You can refuse to believe that you must take a drink to be "sociable." Social drinkers graduate to alcoholics of which there are 5,000,000. Let us help preserve Christmas for Christ.

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Social Action
NEWS LETTER

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NL
7/61